

Sonate.

Violine.

Ákos von Buttykay, Op. 10.

Allegro energico.

I.

16

p *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

f *cresc.*

p *poco a poco cresc.*

f *cresc.*

ff *p*

p dimin. *allargando*

The first section of the sonata is written for violin in G major, 2/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro energico.' The first measure is numbered 16. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics range from piano (*p*) to fortissimo (*ff*). The section is divided into four measures, each marked with a Roman numeral (I, II, III, IV). The first measure is marked with a '1' above it. The second measure is marked with a '2' above it. The third measure is marked with a '3' above it. The fourth measure is marked with a '4' above it. The section concludes with a '3' above the final measure.

Tempo I.

dolce

cresc. poco a poco *8 rall.*

The second section of the sonata is written for violin in G major, 2/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Tempo I.' The first measure is marked with a '1' above it. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics range from dolce to *cresc. poco a poco*. The section concludes with a '8 rall.' marking.

ritard. sul Ré a tempo
 pp dolciss.

5 rit. a tempo

cresc.

IV

poco a

poco cresc. f cresc.

3

II allarg. 1 2

p dimin. poco a poco

sul Sol a tempo
 dolce

8 rit.

cresc. poco a poco

a tempo

ff *p* *p*
 ff *p* *cresc.*
 ff *p* *cresc.*
 poco a poco accel. (al fine)
 ff *f* *molto* *ff*
 accelerando
 ff *ff* *ff* *ff*

III.

Allegro giocoso.

Violin score for movement III, Allegro giocoso. The score consists of ten staves of music in 3/4 time. It features various dynamics including *p*, *f*, *sf*, and crescendos, as well as articulations like *pizz.* and *arco*.

Staff 1: *Allegro giocoso.* *f* *sf* *sf* *sf*

Staff 2: *p*

Staff 3: *molto cresc.* *f* *sf*

Staff 4: *pizz.* *p* *cresc. poco a poco*

Staff 5: *arco* *f* *f*

Staff 6: *f* *f* *f* *f* *p* *sf*

Staff 7: *sf* *sf* *f*

Staff 8: *f* *sf* *p*

Staff 9: *pp* *p*

poco a poco cresc.
f p cresc.
poco riten. a tempo
p mf
1 f p f
p p p f
p f poco a poco cresc. rit.
a tempo.
ritard. a tempo ritard. a tempo
3 10 2 p
8 7
ff

Adagio.

V. dolcissimo

4

p *f* *pp* *f*

3

Più mosso.

p *f* *pp* *f*

con dolore *poco rit.* *accelerando*

molto cresc. *molto ritard.* *a tempo* *molto rit.*

5

a tempo

1

p *dim.* *pp* *ppp*

Tempo I.

2

p *f* *f*

1

The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a continuous line across the staves.

Performance markings include:

- pizz.* (pizzicato) at the start of the second staff.
- arco* (arco) at the start of the third staff.
- Dynamics: *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *cresc. poco a* (crescendo poco a poco), *poco*, *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *poco rall.* (poco rallentando).

Measure numbers are indicated at the end of the staves:

- Staff 1: Measure 1
- Staff 2: Measure 2
- Staff 3: Measure 3
- Staff 4: Measure 4
- Staff 5: Measure 5
- Staff 6: Measure 6
- Staff 7: Measure 7

The image displays a page from a musical score for the piece 'L'Espresso' by Franz Liszt. The score is written for piano and violin, with the piano part on the left and the violin part on the right. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The score is divided into several measures, each containing musical notation and dynamic markings. The tempo markings include 'a tempo', 'ritard.', 'Presto. spiccato', and 'allarg.'. The dynamics range from 'p' (piano) to 'ff' (fortissimo). The score is a single system, with the piano part on the left and the violin part on the right. The piano part is written in a single staff, and the violin part is written in a single staff. The score is a single system, with the piano part on the left and the violin part on the right. The piano part is written in a single staff, and the violin part is written in a single staff. The score is a single system, with the piano part on the left and the violin part on the right. The piano part is written in a single staff, and the violin part is written in a single staff.